

### Wild Creatures Made

#### Subservient to Man

Man gained the dog by domesticating the jackal and different species of wolves, in different parts of the world and then by crossing or by a more or less unconscious selection bred different varieties, until we have at present a class of intermingled forms. Something similar but on a smaller scale was true of the domestic cattle, according to "The New Stone Age in Northern Europe," by John M. Tyler. One kind of domestic caprine appears fully domesticated in the oldest lake dwelling. It is unlike any wild European form. This is the Bos brachyceros. It was almost certainly imported. Merged with its forms we find those of the Bos primigenius, native of Europe and north Asia, but apparently not domesticated. This is the urus, which was common in Europe in Caesar's day, and found in central Europe until 3000 A. D., and still lingers in Poland. This was a very large and powerful form with long spreading horns whose domestication appears to have commenced toward the close of the Neolithic period. It is not impossible that it was domesticated, or at least tamed, independently in different countries at quite different times. Rubbing of cattle was at its height during the Bronze age; afterward the results seem to decline and the cattle to degenerate.

### Eastern Man Credited

#### With Remarkable Pen

Though Judge Ebenzer R. Ewart's name is scarcely known outside of Massachusetts, he sat on the Supreme bench of that state, was chosen by President Grant as his first attorney general, and after the refusal of the senate—because of two honest rebuffs of senatorial intrigues—to confirm his nomination as justice of the United States Supreme court, he became the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar. His wit was perhaps a little too caustic for political government. He was one of the purveyors of what is doubtless the most remarkable pun on record—a triple pun. This feat was performed in a conversation between the judge and his cousin, Senator William M. Everts. The incident is related by Miss Ellen Emerson, Ralph Waldo Emerson's daughter: Judge Hoar told me that he and Mr. Everts were talking together one day about a lawyer, bright, but of doubtful practices, who had lately come to some distinction. Mr. Everts said: "Yet he seems to have been getting on lately." The judge responded: "Yes, more than that, he's been getting honor"; and Mr. Everts instantly added: "And perhaps now he'll begin to get honest."—From the Outlook.

### Efficient Spending

The measure of real necessity is surprisingly small. When one finds the medium ground between prodigality and stinginess he will realize that he can live there, even though his income may be moderate. Greater moderation in many things would leave us a healthier and happier race, to say nothing of what it would do for our bank accounts. Certainly, before buying a thing one should honestly ask himself whether he needs it. He should, likewise, give himself an honest answer.

The second principle of efficient spending is that when one has honestly decided that he needs a thing he should buy the best he can get. If one buys at all, it pays to search the market for an article of high quality. Moreover, he is very apt not to find an article of high grade unless he does search the market rather carefully.

### Fake Teeth for Bears

Animal dentistry, says a dentist correspondent, is as risky as it is fascinating. The filling of rough or uneven teeth of a bear or tiger requires not only strength but nerve, for you cannot put a wild animal under gas as you can a man or woman. To extract an animal's tooth is far from an easy business, and in many cases it is easier to pull a screw from a piece of oak by means of a pair of pliers. A well-known menagerie owner once had an old pet bear fitted out with a complete set of false teeth. The pliers had to be "gilded" to the mouth of the bear in order to keep them in place.—Exchange.

### War on the Sheldrake

Interesting and comical in appearance though the sheldrake is, its flesh is not always appetizing, nor is some other respects is it always worth the board.

It is like the grebe, a wonderful diver, and has a reputation of living in burrows, which it never does.

For years the natural history books declared that it was a vegetable and insect feeder, but it is now classified that its strong red bill, with a knob at the base, is used for scooping up young fish and especially young trout.

### The American Scent

Americanism, we have long been conscious, has been the odor of our immigrants. There was an affecting instance the other day in an Eighth-avenue excavation, where two Italian laborers were working. We thought it quite picturesque, but on close approach observed that on their heads they wore the moosey caps so common at Coney Island. One of the boys bore the legend "Whose did you get those pretty blue eyes and the other read, "Kiss me, dearie, I'm Italian."—New York.

### Creations of Dickens

#### Real to the Author

Many of Charles Dickens' creations were worse than nightmares, as all strong characters in fiction must necessarily be. They were daymares. They were with him in his long mechanical walks, governed by millstones and timed by a stop-watch. He was glad of a congenial companion to exercise these spirits. They came back to him in the evening, and in the dead of night they often moved him to rise and walk that long tramp of twenty to thirty miles from Tavistock square to Godshill through the mists of early morning.

In writing his strongest characters, Dickens always acted them. He could hardly do otherwise with his dramatic temperament and the dramatic nature of his works. Why more dramas have never been manufactured out of these works is found in the fact that they contained too much dramatic and "objective" material than for little.

In this creation of dramatic fiction the step to dramatic recitation was easy and simple. It was always a mistake to call these efforts "readings." They were the most dramatic of recitations.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Lives Sacrificed to

#### Superstition and Fear

In the early days of shipping there grew up on the west coast of Scotland a strange superstition that some grave misfortune would fall upon a man who took a drowning sailor from the sea. This was at a time when shore dwellers helped themselves to the cargoes of wrecked vessels. This superstition was very widely believed and resulted in some horrible brutalities before it was finally stamped out, writes J. D. Whiting in his book "Storm Fighters." There is a legend of one wreck on the rocky shores of the lonely Zeland Islands where six men tried to get ashore by means of a hawser fastened to a rock. The inhabitants who were gathered on the rocks must have been good enough to make the hawser fast (unless the shipwrecked sailors had a quite inconceivable skill in the art of jussing). However, superstition shared the minds of the coast dwellers with the fear that their winter stock of grain might not go around if they were snuffed with six unexpected guests, so they cut the rope and the sailors were drowned.—Detroit News.

### Rome's Legendary Tower

The medieval Torre delle Milizie, sometimes called the Tower of Nero, because of the legend which says that Nero stood on the top of it to look at the spectacle of the city in flames, has been opened to the public, writes the Rome correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. The legend has, of course, no foundation, and the tower is one of the feudal fortresses of the Twelfth century. A magnificent view of the city, however, can be obtained from its top. It was erected by the sons of Peter Alerius, a baron attached to the party of Senator Pandolfo de Suburra, on the site of a building called "Hostium Militie," hence its present name. It leans to the southwest and was originally much higher, but the earthquake of 1348 brought it to its present dimensions.

### Georgia "Crackers"

Authorities differ as to the origin of the term "Crackers," as applied to natives of Georgia. According to Olmstead, the nickname was applied to these people on account of their peculiar dialect, almost incomprehensible and difficult to report or describe. Another theory is that the name was given because cracked corn formed their chief article of diet. In a publication dated 1835, it is stated that the "Crackers" received their name because they were accustomed to using a particular form of whip, which had a piece of buckskin at the end known as a "cracker."

### The Real Music

One will lose no music by not attending the bravuras and operas. The really inspiring melodies are cheap and universal, and are as audible to the poor man's son as to the rich man's. Listening to the harmonies of the universe is not allied to dissipation. My neighbors have gone to the vestry to hear Ned Kendall, the bugler, tonight, but I am come forth to the hills to hear my bugler in the horizon. I can forego the seeming advantages of cities without missing. No heavenly strain is lost to the ear that is fitted to hear it.—Thornd.

### Aquarium Cement

Cement for panes in aquariums is produced from kirkcaldy and glycerin. The former must be as finely powdered as possible and the glycerin very condensed, of a stringy consistency and limpid. Mix the two ingredients into a semi-liquid paste, coat the glass, or pour the tough mass into the respective cavity, and press into it the part to be cemented on. The surplus oozing out must be removed at once and the piece cleaned, as the putty hardens very rapidly.

### Found at Last

The harassed-looking man was being shown over some works. "That machine," said his "dog" the work of 30 men. "The dog" smiled grimly. "At last," he said, "I have seen what my wife should have married."

### Wonderful Fossil

Mr. W. M. VanRensen, of Onoto, has lent us a fossil found by him in the Porter Sharp quarry at the same place that some of the rest of us found a remarkable skull of the well known tertiary quid, as well as fossils of other mysterious animals.

The VanRensen fossil is a large and well preserved tooth well marked by amorphous fumes. It belonged to one of the prehistoric horses. The wonderful thing about it is that it was embedded in blue limestone of the Greenbrier formation. As this is considered impossible by the evolutionists, there is apt to be a conflict between the evidence of a truthful man and old man Darwin. As Darwin cannot supply dates, places or details for the theories advanced by him, his apostles are apt to fall down before a jury of common sense.

We are also indebted to Mr. George VanRensen for two specimens of chert from the Greenbrier limestone, which we are studying. We have not made up our mind as to our testimony in this case.

But in the matter of the tooth our mind is made up that it came from the blue limestone.

### The Scout for Buckongonah

By Baby Michael, 7th Grade

During the French and Indian War two brothers by the name of John and Sanna Pringle left the settlement in Virginia and came across the mountains into what is now West Virginia. They made their home in a hollow tree.

They lived in the hollow log for two years. One day they observed that they had only two more charges of powder. John, the younger of the brothers, agreed to go after the ammunition. There were many charges of the moon before John came back, but he finally came back with the good news that the war was over, and found Samuel almost dead with hunger.

After John had gotten the ammunition he went back over the mountain to the settlement in Virginia, and married. After he married he brought his wife back to the settlement and with him came Captain White, Jess Hughes, and Lucy Blake. Major Cunningham came from Canada and afterwards married Lucy Blake.

They made a treaty of peace with the chief of the Delaware tribe or Buckongonah. But as they were traveling from the settlement in Virginia they saw Mahonighan, the son of Buckongonah, waiting in ambush for a deer. Captain White saw Warrior and shot him. After that the Buckongonahs was always on the trail of Captain White.

The settlers were always on the lookout of a surprise Indian attack. In 1774 at Point Pleasant there was a large fight between the settlers and the Indians. The captains on the Indian side were Buckongonah and Cornstalk. Cornstalk was killed. The captain on the settlers side was Captain White.

One morning Captain White went up on the hill from the fort, his wife begged him not to go but he went on and as he started back Buckongonah shot him in the back the bullet piercing his lungs. Mrs. White was standing at the gate of the fort and heard the shot. She sent Jess Hughes and others after him. When they got to where he lay they heard Buckongonah's hollow, "Mahonighan! Mahonighan!" After that the Indians never bothered the white settlers. There is a great monument at the grave of Captain White.

### Mrs. E. D. McClintic

Mrs. E. D. McClintic, of Seattle, Washington, passed away December 30, 1927, after a lingering illness.

Mrs. McClintic was a native of Bath county, Virginia; her maiden name being Ella McClintic, a cousin of Dr. F. T. McClintic. Thirty-one years ago she was married to E. D. McClintic, of Pocahontas county, a son of the late Wm. H. McClintic. They passed their entire married life in Seattle. Mr. McClintic and her son, Guthrie McClintic is the well known theatrical producer of New York City.

### 4-H Club Notes

The value of the dairy project. Since I have taken a dairy calf as my club project I have learned a great deal about the value of it. I took a milk test of three cows during the latter part of December. One was a two year old Guernsey heifer, a Guernsey cow, and a Holstein. The three cows were milked twenty-one milkings. The milk was separated and churned. The three cows made nine pounds of butter in the twenty-one milkings, making each cow average sixth-seventh of a pound of butter a day. The nine pounds of butter bringing \$4.23. The cost of feed for the three cows for three and a half days was as follows: Grain 3 1/2 days at 15c per day, each cow total \$1.57. Hay 3 1/2 days at 30c per day, each cow total cost, \$1.92. After deducting cost of feed I have a total of \$2.31 as profit. No charges were made for butter milk, separating milk or for milking.

I think more boys and girls should take the dairy project as it is very interesting and is a help to our communities.

Floyd Shrader  
Mt Tabor I Can Club

### LOBELIA

Hazel and Elvin Goods are home from Rainelle.

Crockett Rose spent Sunday with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hill was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hill.

Mrs. Will Goods is improving.

G. H. Dean has moved in our community and we welcome him and his good family.

Leonard Dean is visiting his grand father, Luther Cutlip, at Dunmore.

Opal Dean is recovering from pneumonia.

Mrs. Florence Cutlip visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Kinnison, Saturday and Sunday.

John Pritt has moved to the Elsha Morrison place.

Word has been received of the recent death of J. J. Simmons in Maryland.

E. E. Hill was at Seebert one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Morrison were better at last reports.

Our school is progressing nicely with Mrs. Lake Anderson, teacher.

Mrs. Rebecca McCarty was visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. T. Hill recently.

### Roster of Company 1, 19th Cavalry

Captain J. W. Marshall, Randolph  
1st Lieut. J. W. Wamsley, Randolph  
2nd Lieut. George Gay  
3rd Lieut. Jacob Simmons  
Orderly Sergeants: Levi Gay, Jacob Ward, Randolph; Wm. A. Moore.

### Privates

Andrew Ward, Randolph  
Reuel Wark, Randolph  
Lee Ward, Randolph  
George Ward, Randolph  
Samuel Wamsley, Randolph  
Adam Curran, Randolph  
John Curran, Randolph  
Thomas Wood, (w at Droop Mt.)  
Maek Moore, Randolph  
Samuel Moore, Randolph  
John Varner  
Joseph Gay  
Dr. John Ligon  
John O. McLaughlin  
Andrew McLaughlin, promoted Lt.  
Geo. H. McLaughlin  
Wm. Kinnison  
Walter Alderman  
William Perry  
Thomas Dilley  
Peter Harper  
F. W. Harper  
P. M. Harper  
Geo. Hamilton  
Wm. Doyle  
Andy Farley, Giles county  
Wm. Farley, Giles county  
Brown Galford  
Wm. Hevener  
Tom Knapp  
Jas T. Lockridge  
Jks. Logan, Randolph  
W. H. McClintic  
Wm. L. Wilmoth  
McBride Gum  
Vanburen Arbogast  
Henry Sheets  
Wm. McAlpin  
Henry Kramer (k Newmarket)  
Erville Gum  
J. D. Hamilton, Bath county  
Clayton Gwin  
Marcellus Wiley, Highland  
Geo. Armentrout  
Wm. Dowdy  
Wm. Painter, Randolph  
A. J. Hall, Randolph  
John R. Bestor  
Kolin J. Bestor  
James Morrison, (k Droop Mt.)  
John Baker  
Anthony Lightner, Highland  
Wm. Gibson  
Wm. Ratliff  
James Ratliff  
John McCutcheon  
John Thomas  
Wm. Cooper  
Jasper Fox, Randolph  
John Manley, Greenbrier  
Wash Poage  
Adam Propts, Randolph  
Jonas Simmons, Randolph  
Adam Simmons, Randolph  
Jesse Simmons, Randolph  
John Tacy  
Elihu Ward, Randolph  
Adam Wamsley, Randolph  
Geo. Wamsley  
Henry Woods, Botetourte

### THE FIRST PAPER ENVELOPES

Paper envelopes are said to have been invented by S. K. Brewer, a bookseller, of Brighton, England, sometime before the year 1840. Previously letter-writers followed the practice of folding writing paper in such a manner as to form a combined "envelope" and letter. The folded piece was sealed with wax at the "back," or part, known as a "flap."

One of such letters has the written date, May 15, 1835; another is dated July 12, 1839. The first one referred to has a post-mark (in addition to the written date), stamped in red at the upper left corner, of its front. This post-mark reads, "Phila. 10 May," and has an octagon-shaped parallel rule border. This letter is marked with red ink for 10 cents postage, while the other is marked with black ink for 6 cents postage. The full sheet-size of the 1835 letter is 16x10 inches, and was folded to envelope form, size 5-8x3 3/4 inches. The size of the full sheet for the 1839 letter is 15x11 1/2 inches, and is folded to envelope form, size 5x3 1/8 inches. These two sizes were very popular among ladies, although they used other sizes. The booksellers and stationers, before the advent of regular envelopes, carried in stock various out sizes of writing paper for letters, and often displayed this paper in the windows of their shops. The paper was hand-made, usually white or cream, and was much like our modern bond paper.

New South Wales, Australia, was the first government to sell stamped envelopes—in the year 1838, but this idea did not extend to other countries until a few years later. It remained for England to produce, on May 6, 1840, the first gummed paper postage stamps, the "penny black" and the "two-pence blue."

In 1847, the United States brought out its first postage stamps—the "ten-cent Washington," and "five-cent Franklin."—Printers' Almanac for January.

### My plans for getting and using a desk

I am going to get some lumber and get me a desk made—and varnish it, and get some store boxes to make shelves to keep my 4-H paper in or to keep up some 4-H activities.

Some things I have done to develop my Heart H are: go to Sunday school regularly. Help the school in any way, I am going to make a Christmas gift for some poor children to make them happy. I take part in Sunday school and church. To be of service in our community our club is planning to have a Christmas program and invite the community.

Ruby Mann  
Beard Trump Run Loyal Workers

### On last Saturday night the new officers of Marlinton Camp Modern Woodmen of America were installed, as follows: Consul, S. I. Barlow; Past Consul, J. A. McLaughlin; Advisor, Porter Kellison; banker, C. E. Denison; clerk, D. R. Hannah; escort, F. L. Gwin; watchman, Forrest Sharp; sentry, W. J. Phillips; physicians, Drs. J. W. and N. R. Price; trustees, N. J. Candler, Calvin W. Price and J. A. McLaughlin. In the year just ending death-claims to the amount of \$7,000, were paid through this camp.

The Methodist folks of Marlinton, together with their friends, got a little hustle on last week and raised \$2,200.00, which reduces the debt on their church to \$4,700.

### Has Lindy Blazed a New Trail?

Charles Lindbergh has been retained by the Guggenheim Fund to keep every one thinking about the possibilities of flying. He is to be a free lance to fly where and when he will that we in America may push forward rapidly in commercial aviation.

Your county agent is writing this short introduction so he may quote intelligently two paragraphs from the editorial page of the Southern Agriculturalist:

The use made of the Guggenheim Fund in this instance proves again the feasibility of an established Federal fund for similar research in other scientific and practical fields. A man who has it in him to make a gift of such great value to a nation should not be hampered by a lack of means, or by demands upon his time and strength that prohibit the fullest measure of experimental opportunity. A man who can prove, as Lindbergh proved, that he has a great idea and the ability to develop it, should be given all the aid that money and equipment can offer.

In this regard our own country may well pattern after Denmark, which has an available sum from parliamentary grants and public funds large enough to provide for furthering arts and sciences, by giving students, authors, artists, scientists and inventors of outstanding merit opportunities for study, travel and general research. This has long since ceased to be an experiment with the Danish government, and has become an established part of the effective educational system of that country. Something like this might well be made a part of our own system. It is not impossible that in marking the air-path to Europe this young flyer may have blazed before us a road of even greater importance. Naturally, we cannot expect a sudden sprouting of such outstanding young geniuses, but there is no question but others have been lost to us because of their failure to find their opportunity. In every such loss not only our own nation but the world is that much the poorer. America has plenty of resources; why not set aside a suitable fund for the free use of men and women who prove themselves capable of making such use of it for the nation's profit? The man who succeeds against great difficulties may be a hero, but a great share of his energies, and a great part of his value to the public, have been lost in pushing aside obstacles that might profitably have been moved out of his way.

### Quality Counts

But little salesmanship is necessary when nationally advertised goods are kept for sale. Sherwin-Williams - William Tell - King Midas - Genasco-Atwater Kent-Philco-Pittsburg Steel - Watkins-Red Goose-Standard. These are household terms and stand for quality in their respective lines.

### The Peoples Store & Supply Co.

Marlinton, West Virginia

### CHRIST FOR ALL—ALL FOR CHRIST



### BIBLE THOUGHT AND PRAYER

If parents will have their children receive a Bible selection each week, it will prove a priceless heritage to them in after years.

### LOVE FULFILLS THE LAW

Owe no man anything; but to love one another; for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.—Romans 13:8, 10.

### PRAYER:—May Thy Spirit dwell in us constantly, and then we shall love Thee with all our heart and soul and strength and mind, and our neighbor as ourselves.

What does God's spirit do for us?—Romans 8:26

Whoop hurrah! for dear old Santa. For he always wears a smile. He is never glum or sullen. But is cheerful all the while.

When he comes the people rally. They feel more like living on. They enjoy his merry presence. And are sorry when he's gone.

He has been with us for ages. He is nineteen twenty eight. But his customs still get better. He gives public trees of life.

As time passes he will flourish. He will still improve his ways. For old Santa is immortal. He hath no end of days.

Harper Anderson

### PLEASANT HILL

Our school is progressing nicely with Mrs. Albert Barlow teacher.

We are having a fine Sunday school at Union Central. Preaching Sunday afternoon at three o'clock by Rev. Pugh.

Miss Catherine Wilfong who has been very ill is improving.

Miss Mattie Wheeler who has been ill with appendicitis is slowly improving.

We have a fine club at our school. It will meet Saturday night.

Full o' Pep Club

### DOUTHARDS CREEK

We are having lovely weather for the time of year.

Mrs. J. G. Sharp and Mrs. B. F. White made a flying trip to Minne-baha one day last week.

Mrs. Ernest White and little son, Ernest Jr. were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rider the past week.

Elton Wade spent the week end at Trainer.

Mrs. G. O. Wade who is teaching the Brown's Mt. school spent the week end with home folks.

Our school is progressing nicely with Ernest White as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Moore had a big turkey dinner last Sunday. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Rex-rode, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest White and son Ernest Jr., Mrs. B. F. White and sons, Clarence and Arlie; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Sharp and son Arthur. All report a very enjoyable day.

On last Sunday night the Christian Endeavor Society of the Marlinton Presbyterian church elected and installed the following officers: President, Buster Smith; vice president, Layman Davis; recording secretary, Miss Louise Smith; corresponding secretary, Miss Geraldine Haupt; treasurer, Bernard McLaughlin. The retiring president, Miss Icie Kelley, was presented with a gold O. E. emblem pin as a token of appreciation of her good work.

### SETTING EGGS

We have contracted for Pure Bred Barred Rock and Rhode Island Red Setting Eggs from healthy flocks for spring delivery.

These eggs will be distributed to the Members of the Poultry Clubs at cost.

You will soon be given an opportunity of joining a Club and applying for settings.

### The First National Bank

MARLINTON, W. VA.